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This is the significance of the German Free School. It has already attracted public attention to an extraordinary degree in spite of the fact that on account of financial difficulties it has been only an experiment on a small scale.

The German Free School is the realization of a thoroughly worked out pedagogical idea. It allies itself without reserve to the forces of reason and civilization; it seeks to train up young men and women, whose whole power is concentrated on the progress of the rational organization of human society and on the cultivation of all the spiritual treasures of mankind.

For the first time in Germany this school has placed on its program the supplementing of history teaching by the study of present and past civilization, thus meeting the first condition of reform in the actual teaching.

Still more interesting is the pioneer work of the school with regard to the forming of character. Through its democratic institutions it has succeeded in fusing together into a community of comrades both teachers and students, in winning the loyal support of the students for the maintenance of discipline, and in encouraging them to organize their social life by taking upon themselves duties and responsibilities.

The students thus learn through their instruction to range themselves with the constructive forces of the great drama of human progress. They are also able to identify their own school as one of the most important organs of society for guaranteeing social and intellectual advancement. When they are given an opportunity to take part in the management of a school so conceived and so dedicated to human progress, they become conscious of the value and importance of their work. Thus is reached, but this time in the right direction, the same result as is obtained by the Young German League: the possibility that the youth may take their own work seriously. And as, in addition, the German Free School, through the encouragement of manual training and sports, meets the needs of youth for physical activity in a much higher degree than the Young German movement, we may consider it as the real remedy against the threatened militarization of the German young man and woman. Nothing could be more effective for spreading peace ideas among the German people than the establishment of a model free school on a large scale, which might become a lighthouse for the newer ideals of peace and education among the German youth.

To this consideration must be added two favoring circumstances. The first is that experience shows that such model schools are favorite places for gathering together students from many nations, thus widening the mental horizon of the pupils and preparing the way for the work of international understanding. Secondly, experience also shows that a large proportion of the students in such model schools come from the families which are taking a leading part in the intellectual and social life of the nation. This makes it possible to win the future leaders of the nation and most influential personalities for the peace cause and for a rational organization of international relations.

The October number of Blackwood's Magazine contains a sixteen-page poem by Alfred Noyes. It is called "The Winepress," and it is a forcible arraignment of war—in particular, the Balkan war.

The Doom of War.

By Arthur Deerin Call.

(Concluded from the August-September ADVOCATE OF PEACE.)

IV.

THE RISE OF DEFINITE PEACE AGENCIES.

What results can the peace workers show—what accomplishments sufficiently tangible to record? Let us briefly examine some facts.

The Year 1815.

One of the mile-stone years of history is the year 1815. It will be remembered for reasons other than the useless battle of New Orleans, or the wicked woe of Waterloo, or the beginning of the Holy Alliance, and the rise of the Monroe Doctrine. In that year, to illustrate, Belgium, taken from France, let loose the forces which ended finally in her neutralization in 1831. In that year the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was added to Holland, and headed for ultimate neutralization in 1867. That was the year in which the Treaty of Ghent was ratified, the instrument that ended forever international Anglo-Saxon war. It is the year that marks the "Congress of Vienna," a peace congress indeed, establishing the Kingdom of the Netherlands, uniting Norway and Sweden, neutralizing Switzerland, reorganizing Germany, bringing peace to Europe for over a generation, and directing the statesmanship of the continent for nearly a half century. It is the year in which Benjamin Lundy began the first anti-slavery societies, the beginning of the end of the institution of slavery. In that year, too, the world found itself sick and tired of "seven," "thirty," and "one hundred years wars," of Napoleonic conflagrations, of the loss and misery following the French Revolution, the American Revolution, and the War of 1812. The gun had utterly consumed in its blasting flames the war passions of men. The blood lust of nations had been surfeited in 1815.

As a result, and for the first time in the history of the world, peace societies began. In that year, 1815, three, no one knowing the plans of the others, sprang into being—the first in August, at the home of Mr. David Low Dodge, in New York City; another in Ohio, December 2; another, upon Noah Worcester's initiative, December 26, in Massachusetts. Well may the year 1815 be remembered as the year of the great uprising—the year of "general pacification."

Other Evidences of Advance.

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century the strides toward the conception of international peace have been very marked. John Jay was burned in effigy for inserting arbitration clauses in a treaty between this country and Great Britain in 1794; but since that time there have been approximately 300 important international arbitrations between the countries of the world. The most rapid increase in the number of these treaties has been within the last generation. None of these treaties has ever needed a gun to defend its provisions.

The first tract professedly and exclusively published for the promotion of peace was published by Mr. David Low Dodge, the famous merchant of New York City and

"father of the peace movement," in the year 1809. Today tons of such literature are being constantly spread before the world. Mr. Dodge's first tract, called "The Mediator's Kingdom Not of This World," and a second by the same author, entitled "War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ," published in 1812, met with pronounced opposition from clergy and laity. The peace pamphlets of today are sought far and near. Noah Worcester had great difficulty in finding a publisher for his great essay, "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War." It was published on Christmas Day in 1814, but only on condition that it be issued anonymously. Yet this tract was, and is, spread broadcast, appearing in translated form in many languages. Its influence has been profound. Largely because of it peace societies have spread rapidly. It converted William Ladd, founder of the American Peace Society. Furthermore, in short, no one has to apologize for writing in defense of international peace today.

In 1819 there was a peace society in North Carolina; in December, 1822, one was organized in Pennsylvania; by 1828 there were peace societies in France, Ireland, England, Nova Scotia, Canada, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Georgia. It was estimated at the time that there were over fifty peace societies in the United States alone.

At a meeting of the Maine Peace Society at Minot, February 10, 1826, a motion was carried to form a national peace society. Minot was the home of William Ladd. The first constitution for a national peace society was drawn by this illustrious man, at the time the corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society. The constitution was provisionally adopted, with alterations, February 18, 1828, but the society was finally and officially organized through the influence of Mr. Ladd; May 8, 1828, at the home of David Low Dodge, in New York City. As an indication of the interest in the movement, it is known that by 1833 there was a county peace society in every county in the State of Connecticut.

The First Peace Periodicals.

The first periodical devoted exclusively to the cause of international peace was entitled "The Friend of Peace," the product of Noah Worcester's consecrated spirit, the first number being published in Philadelphia in 1816. Worcester had seen service in the American Revolution. He knew war, therefore, at first hand. For twelve years he published his important periodical at his own expense. It is rich reading still. The title page of the first copy reads:

The
Friend of Peace,
containing
A Special Interview
between
The President of the United States and Omar,
an officer dismissed for duelling.
Six Letters from Omar to the President,
with
A Review of the Power Assumed by Rulers Over the Laws of God and the Lives of Men, in Making War,
and
Omar's Solitary Reflections.
The Whole Reported
By Philo Pacificus,
Author of "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War."
"Only by pride cometh contention."—*Solomon.*
"Happy is he that condemneth not himself, in that thing which he alloweth."—*Paul.*

Philadelphia:
Published for the Author,
By Kimber and Sharpless, No. 93 Market Street.
Merritt, Printer.
1816.

Later pages of this magazine contain analytical accounts of campaigns, war news of current interest, peace sermons and exhortations, peace society notes, many letters, all constituting rich historical source books of that early period. It is of interest to note that No. 4 of the series went through seven editions in America.

Mr. Ladd's "Harbinger of Peace" first appeared under the auspices of the American Peace Society in May, 1828. The first number starts with a "Circular Letter of the American Peace Society," written by the editor. The letter begins with a historical summary of the peace movement, and closes with one of the staunchest of appeals for international peace, mentioning at that early period the need for a "Congress of Nations."

For the months of May and June, 1831, "The Harbinger of Peace" was increased to twice its original size and the name changed to the "Calumet." This was published bimonthly by the American Peace Society under almost the exclusive editorship of Mr. Ladd until 1835, the last number being for the months of March and April of that year. Its editorials, essays, and poems are for the most part excellent, and, together with the many reports, they present an important picture of early nineteenth century life in America.

In 1835 the American Peace Society "relinquished" the "Calumet" for the "American Advocate of Peace," which had been established by William Watson, of the Connecticut Peace Society, in Hartford, June, 1834. The first number of the "American Advocate of Peace," "put out for the American Peace Society," was printed in June, 1835. It continued to be published at the headquarters of the American Peace Society in Hartford until the death of William Watson, after which the society moved to Boston, and began there the publication of the "Advocate of Peace" in June, 1837. From August, 1884, to June, 1892, the official organ was called "The American Advocate of Peace and Arbitration"; from June, 1892, to January, 1894, "The American Advocate of Peace," but since it has been called again simply "Advocate of Peace." The virility of this monthly expression of the peace movement in America is shown by the fact that its circulation has increased under the able editorship of Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood to over thirteen times that of twenty years ago.

Peace Congresses.

From the small beginnings, as briefly told, peace sentiment extended rapidly in this country and abroad. The first international peace congress was initiated at the headquarters of the American Peace

Society in Boston during the month of July, 1841, and held in London in 1843, with an attendance of about three hundred delegates. Five years later Elihu Burritt was able to bring together a second and more representative peace congress in Brussels. The following year, and through Burritt's influence, there was organized a third congress in Paris, presided over by Victor Hugo, with over 2,000 delegates in attendance. In 1850 Burritt successfully promoted a fourth international peace congress in Frankfort, and in 1851 a fifth, which was held in London. It is to the credit of his time that Elihu Burritt was recognized as the man of vision, prophet, and seer. It is to the credit of our time that it agrees with James Brown Scott that "the lowly son of New Britain has entered into the company of the immortals." A congress was held in Edinburgh in 1853, in Geneva in 1867, in Paris in 1878, in Brussels in 1882, and in Berne in 1884.

The second series of international peace congresses was proposed in 1888. In this series there have been twenty, as follows: Paris, 1889; London, 1890; Rome, 1891; Berne, 1892; Chicago, 1893; Anvers, 1894; Budapest, 1896; Hamburg, 1897; Paris, 1900; Glasgow, 1901; Monaco, 1902; Rouen et Havre, 1903; Boston, 1904; Lucerne, 1905; Milan, 1906; Munich, 1907; London, 1908; Stockholm, 1910; Geneva, 1912, and The Hague, 1913.

The Interparliamentary Union.

The Interparliamentary Union, with a membership of 3,600 parliamentarians, representing twenty-two nations, including China, Russia, and Turkey, was first mooted by Messrs. Fischoff and Richard in 1875. Plans for its organization were halted by the Russo-Turkish war, but, through the influence of William Randal Cremer, a preliminary meeting of parliamentaries from Great Britain and France was held in Paris in the autumn of 1888. In June, 1889, the organization was perfected at Paris, and Frederick Passy was elected president. Fifty-five French parliamentarians, thirty British, together with representatives from the Italian, Spanish, Danish, Hungarian, the Belgium, and the United States parliaments, were in attendance. The representative from the United States was Mr. J. R. Whiting. Germany entered the union at the next meeting in London, July, 1890. In 1913 the Union held its eighteenth annual conference at The Hague.

Arbitrations.

The first resolution passed by any government in favor of the principle of arbitration was pushed through the House of Commons in 1873 by Henry Richard, who for forty years was secretary of the London Peace Society and who for over twenty years was a member of the English Parliament. In the last half dozen years nearly one hundred obligatory arbitration treaties, providing that certain questions must and others may be settled by arbitration, have been passed by various nations of the world. The United States has been a party to over a score of these. In 1907, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador agreed to submit to arbitration all questions which might arise between any two of them not possible of settlement by diplomacy.

International Organizations.

The rise of international bodies, possessing more or less legislative power, is impressive. The Book of Genesis tells of four kings waging war with five other kings in the vale of Siddim. Probably antedating this ancient example of international co-operation was the Amphictyonic Council of a dozen Greek tribes watching over the religious interests of the tribes, exercising genuine judicial authority, and, in its representative capacity, regulating both peace and war under the terms of a genuine intertribal treaty of arbitration.

If we may believe Herodotus, a similar "League" of twelve cities, with headquarters at Helice, existed in prehistoric Greece. Out of this developed the better-known Achæan League, in 280 B. C. While this Achæan League presents a sad picture of human weakness and blighting discord, it also reveals man in his reach toward international organization, often with war-like purposes it is true, but federal and co-operative nevertheless. For over a century it dominated Greek political life, and when, in 146 B. C., it finally fell, all Greece fell with it. The Aetolian League, contemporary with the Achæan, is another, and perhaps as effective illustration of federated interstatecraft. Mutual protection and advancement of trade brought nearly a hundred towns of northern Europe together in the Hanseatic League of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The dominating influence of this powerful organization for so many years is second only in importance to the very fact of its existence at all. In fine the "international mind" was brooding back there in the vale of Siddim, in the temples of Apollo and Demeter, in Helice and the groves of Aegium, in Aetolia, and in the Hansa of four, five, and six centuries ago.

Reference has already been made to all of the European powers, save Turkey, meeting in the "Congress of Vienna" in 1815. There have been many other international congresses. National independence came to Greece as the result of a protocol signed by the great powers in congress assembled at London in 1830. The Treaty of London in 1831, ratified by six powers within a year, established the independence of Holland and Belgium. It was a congress of the powers at Paris in 1856 that made the close of the Crimean War possible. It was a congress of representatives from sixteen nations at Geneva, in 1864, that established the Red Cross Society. It was a congress of the powers in London, in 1867, that neutralized the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. It was a congress of national representatives at St. Petersburg, in 1868, that restricted the nature of bullets in times of war. It was an international congress at Brussels, in 1874, that placed definite restrictions upon the practices of war. A congress of nations at Berne in 1874 established the International Postal Union. The Congress of Berlin, meeting at the home of Bismarck in 1878, fixed the map of eastern Europe and closed the Russo-Turkish war. Indeed, since 1875 the number of international meetings has increased greatly. There are today approximately five hundred international organizations. During the year 1912 there were approximately one hundred and thirty international conferences. And more impressive, perhaps, than any

of these international conferences already mentioned, have been the Geneva Tribunal, which settled the Alabama claims in 1872; the Paris Tribunal, which settled the seals controversy in 1893, and the Hague Tribunal, which settled the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries dispute with Great Britain, lasting through three generations, in 1910.

The American Peace Society.

Reference has been made to the American Peace Society, founded by William Ladd in 1828. Today this society, with headquarters at Washington, is an incorporated organization, with five equipped "Departments" in our United States, twenty-eight "Constituent Branch" societies, five "Section" societies, two "Auxiliary" branches, and six other "Co-operating" societies. This society initiates the American peace congresses, attempts to co-operate with the Government, and to influence legislation in behalf of arbitrations and international good will. It maintains a lecture bureau, a library of peace information, and distributes tons of literature to writers, speakers, schools, colleges, and libraries. It is organizing new peace societies as speedily as possible; and it issues the ADVOCATE OF PEACE monthly, as has been said, to a rapidly increasing list of subscribers. It co-operates in every possible way with such effective organizations as the International Peace Bureau at Berne, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Associations for International Conciliation, the World's Peace Foundation, the Corda Fratres, and the Mohonk Conferences.

The Two Hague Conferences.

But perhaps the chief encouragements in the modern growth toward a practical solution of the problem of international peace have been the international conferences at The Hague, the first beginning May 18, 1899, and the second June 15, 1907.

The First Hague Conference.

The Czar's rescript inaugurated a new era—the era of discussion. This letter, resulting in the First Hague Conference, was an expression of a gradually growing public opinion. Among the most important evidences of this growth in public sentiment was Hugo Grotius' great work, entitled "The Rights of War and Peace," a monumental service which began our great system of international law in the early seventeenth century. Again, there was "Lay Down Your Arms," written by Bertha von Suttner in 1889, and the work of the Polish Jew, Jean de Bloch, entitled "The Future of War," appearing just before the Czar's call to the nations in the interest of "a real and durable peace," August, 1898.

The first conference at The Hague is one of the great facts of history. Among its important contributions to the nations was the establishment of an international tribunal for the arbitration of international issues. The article which established this tribunal is appropriately called "the Magna Charta of international law." Since its opening in April, 1901, it has settled to the satisfaction of all parties twelve international disputes, a number of which might easily have led to war. These cases have been as follows:

First. The Pius Fund Case, involving issues between the United States and Mexico, 1902.

Second. The Venezuela Preferential Case, involving eleven nations, 1904.

Third. The House Tax Case, being an issue between Japan and the three powers, Great Britain, France, and Germany, 1905.

Fourth. The Muscat Dhows Case, covering issues lying between England and France, 1905.

Fifth. The Casablanca Case, France *vs.* Germany, 1909.

Sixth. The Maritime Boundary Case, Norway *vs.* Sweden, 1909.

Seventh. The North Atlantic Coast Fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, 1910.

Eighth. The Orinoco Steamship Company issue between the United States and Venezuela, 1910.

Ninth. The Savakar Case, France *vs.* Great Britain, 1911.

Tenth. The Russian Indemnity, or Interest Arrears Case, Russia *vs.* Turkey, 1912.

Eleventh. The Canevaro Claim, Italy *vs.* Peru, 1912.

Twelfth. The Seizure of French Ships Case, France *vs.* Italy, 1913.

Practically one hundred treaties, twenty-four of which have been signed by the United States, have already been passed pledging the signatory powers to use this court, while practically one hundred and fifty standing international treaties have been ratified, largely because of the influence of the conference.

The First Hague Conference provided further for an International Commission of Inquiry, which shall investigate questions of fact prior to the beginnings of hostilities. It was this organization which settled the acute Dogger Bank dispute between England and Russia during the Russo-Japanese war. It is the immediate forerunner of the Wilson Administration peace plan, which is already enacted into the terms of international treaties.

The First Hague Conference provided for mediation in case of hostilities; it inspired the Temple of Peace, just dedicated (August 28, 1913), at a cost of one and one-half million dollars; it made possible a second conference, and it revised the code of warfare in sixty articles designed for the improvement of the practices of war. This code prohibits projectiles containing asphyxiating gases; it applies the rules of Red Cross humanity already provided for warfare on land to warfare on sea; it protects the medical, scientific, and charitable agencies of war; it prohibits bullets which expand or flatten in the body; it limits the rights of belligerents to inflict punishment; it prohibits pillage; it prohibits, at least for a period of five years, the hurling of projectiles from balloons; it insists upon the trial of spies; it protects various religious, public, and educational institutions in times of war. In short, the First Hague Conference aimed to supplant the old-time rule that "In the midst of warfare laws are silent" with "In the midst of warfare laws shall rule."

The twenty-six nations of the world invited because they were represented at St. Petersburg, including twenty European, four Asiatic, and two American powers, were represented by one hundred delegates at this conference. As pointed out by Mr. Choate and

others, it was here for the first time, in this First Hague Conference, that we find nations unanimously agreeing that respect for law, rather than for mere compromise and diplomacy, must be the first essential in all international arbitrations. Since this conference, and largely because of it, the center of gravity in international politics has been changed from a normal area of war to a normal area of peace. Today war, not peace, is the exception. It is proper to think of the First Hague Conference as being in itself the beginning of the legislative branch of our international government that is to be.

The Second Hague Conference.

The Second Hague Conference, suggested by the Interparliamentary Union meeting at St. Louis in 1904, and initiated by the United States Government, had its first meeting at The Hague June 15, 1907, and lasted until the 18th of the following October. At this conference forty-four of the world sovereignties, practically all of them, were represented by one hundred and seventy-four delegates, picked men, including fifteen ambassadors and fifty-one ministers. This conference, like the first, aimed to promote many agencies calculated to regulate or canalize the devastations of war. For example, it passed many important measures for the protection of neutral States and neutral citizens; it provided that a distinct declaration of war must hereafter be made before hostilities can be begun; it prohibited, at least until the next Hague Conference, the dropping of explosives from balloons; it agreed upon an international prize court, with power to try cases by international law, the first real international court in history and of profound importance in the development of future maritime law, a tremendous blow to piracy and a long step toward international judicial procedure; it defined towns situated near fortified coasts to be unfortified towns, and, furthermore, that towns with submarine mines in their ports are not because of that to be subject to bombardment; it provided for the restriction of floating mines in war time where dangerous to neutral commerce. It composed a complete code of rules for the guidance of future international procedure, a decided step away from mere diplomacy toward an effective international court. The nations completely reversed one so-called principle of international law by agreeing never to resort again to arms for the collection of contract debts due from a nation to the citizens of another, without first employing every possible means of arbitration. The nations relinquished much of their old theories of sovereignty and revealed a remarkable and encouraging belief in the fundamental American political ideal of a free opportunity for each, man or nation, to achieve happiness in the service of a free and an advancing democracy.

The question of the reduction of armaments was not upon the program of the conference, and could not, therefore, come officially before the convention, but this whole question was the object of most careful study, and it is still being investigated with great seriousness and thoroughness. Thirty-five of the nations, representing practically nine-tenths of the people of the world, voted for a general treaty of obligatory arbitration. It is of no insignificant importance that the duly accredited representatives of nine-tenths of the world's population should stand in favor of compulsory arbitration.

Thus we see that the recurring Hague conferences constitute in themselves the beginning of a legislative body. As we have seen, the judicial department has already begun to emerge, first in the permanent court of arbitration, second in the international prize court, the first to function in time of peace, the latter to function in times of war. Besides, there is the international court of arbitral justice all but established. The step toward an international executive branch of government, because of the power of international public opinion, may not be necessary. If it is, our present extensive navies ought to make such a step less difficult than the steps which have already been taken.

Thus we see how important the Second Hague Conference really was. The measures we have mentioned are sufficient to make it immortal. Especially should we stress the International Court of Arbitral Justice. The conference recognized, with Senator Root, that the great need of our age is the substitution of a judicial action between the nations for our present diplomatic procedure. Our American delegates at the Second Hague Conference stood, therefore, for this high court of international justice, this international supreme court, with the thought that it should meet periodically, as does our Supreme Court. This matter was so left that any two nations can meet at any time, organize the court, open its doors, and begin the business of an international supreme court. It has been the policy, however, of the nations to wait until a sufficient number of leading powers could agree upon the method of selecting the judges. Secretary Knox conceived that the proposed international court of prize might be extended into such an international court. There is every reason for believing that such a court will yet be successfully launched. In our humble judgment, the establishment of this court is the most important immediate political problem before the world, because it is the most important single feature of a legitimate effective substitute for international war.

The Second Hague Conference ranks as the first congress of practically all of the nations of the world. During its sessions the most delicate subjects were discussed by the various representatives of the nations, often with spirit and feeling, but always with order and good will. The record of it stands there on the pages of history, an attestation of the sublime victory for the thoroughly open discussion. It reveals the possibilities in a universal parliament, self-perpetuating, and gives to the world a reasonable hope in the ultimate cessation of war. It is a witness to no quackery, but rather it is an illustration of the true grandeur of national sincerity at its best. It reveals man, seeing with a clearer and clearer vision that loyalty to truth and justice is a more excellent patriotism than a blind obeisance to tribe, or place, or party. It encourages us to believe that the relations existing between nations are destined to become as the relations existing between men everywhere under law. It strengthens us in the faith that true patriotism calls for deeds of daily service in an honorable, sympathetic, and sacrificial citizenship, more than it calls for seeking the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. Man will yet cease to bound his morals by the limits of man-created political entities.

Conclusion.

The world pins its faith to an international legislature, an international judiciary, and possibly an international executive; it dares to hope not in a universal empire, but in a parliament of man that will yet perfect the essential federation of the world. It is for such that men give their lives to the peace movement. It is for such that peace congresses and international organizations exist. It is for such that the believers in democracy, with its principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, struggle and wait. It is for such that we have international law associations and international arbitrations. It is because of a faith in such that Japan fifty years ago opened her doors to the modern world, that democracy now raises her head in India, that a Persian Shah abdicates, that a Turkish Sultan goes to prison, that the Manchus of China retire, that Bulgarian independence is declared, that Turkey is pushed back by the hand of Europe, that the United States Government takes definite steps to make war less probable, and that liberalism thrives everywhere.

The financial burdens of our military inheritance will be lifted as the collective judgments of human groups become increasingly clear. The permeating principle of life pursues its constructive upward course. An advancing age welcomes every institution devised to supplant the tottering bulwarks of war.

Our New England Department.

The Massachusetts Peace Society has begun the important work of organizing local branches in Massachusetts. An extensive campaign to this end will be carried on during the fall and winter; it is hoped this will result in widespread increase of the agencies working to replace war by law. Committees from several cities and towns, including Dedham, Groton, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Newburyport, Fall River, Hudson, Lynn, New Bedford, Framingham, Plymouth, Marlboro, Northampton, Rockland, and Wellesley will soon meet the secretary to complete arrangements for organization. The first meeting in New Bedford was held at the home of the Misses Seabury on the afternoon of October 20, with a good attendance of representative people.

Plans are being developed for the extension of the work of the Rhode Island Peace Society. Dr. Tryon, director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society, will meet a special committee in Providence very soon.

The Massachusetts Peace Society is sending out to all Massachusetts colleges announcements of a Prize Essay Contest, prizes for which will be awarded in June, 1914. The contest is open to all undergraduate students of colleges in the State. The prizes offered are as follows: First prize, $100; second prize, $75; third prize, $50, and honorable mention will be given for essays reaching a certain standard of excellence. Prof. George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, and Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, will act as judges in this contest.

On October 2, 1913, at a meeting of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester, where the subject was "Universal Peace," Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea made an address on "International Consciousness," and Dr. Tryon gave a short talk on the Twentieth Universal Peace Congress at The Hague, which he attended this summer. Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, of the Massachusetts Peace Society, was the guest of honor. The Women's Clubs of Massachusetts have within a year become deeply interested in the peace movement, and will assist in its extension in this State.

The Massachusetts Peace Society took part in the Columbus Day parade in Boston, having a float entitled "Law Replaces War," which showed on the one hand a mourning mother with her two children sitting beside a heap of war implements, and on the other hand a young woman holding the scales of justice. The float was one of seven to be awarded a certificate of merit.

Dr. Tryon recently visited Naples, Maine, where he made an address on the Peace Congress at The Hague. The meeting was held at the residence of Miss Louise A. Robinson, the librarian of the town. Dr. Tryon spoke of the Congress as most encouraging to the workers in the movement.

Book Notices.

PAX BRITANNICA. A study of the history of British pacification. By H. S. Perris, M. A. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. 319 pp.

Any well written and truthful history would have the greater value if, omitting needless details of wars, it concentrated upon the progress of the arts and sciences of peace. Naturally, such a book would be a narrative of the onward course of civilization. It would contain some dark chapters, but the darkest chapters of barbarism would be left out. More and more, as shown in the school text-books, the peace type of history is coming into and the belligerent type is going out of fashion. We are seeing facts in their truer significance, their proper world values. But Pax Britannica is neither a narrative nor a text-book; it is a study in the philosophy of British history. It makes use of both war and peace, as it sets forth the story of pacification of "the law and order movement" within the British Isles. Never loading himself with details, never tedious, never discursive, the author simply cites facts enough to bear out his thesis. This thesis is that "we can trace an ever-advancing victory of order over anarchy, of tolerance and friendly co-operation over provincial hatreds and international rivalries throughout these ages." Every period of British history, from the Roman Conquest down, is drawn upon—religious movements, social conditions, political ideas, fiscal policies, the reigns of terror, royal despots, the revolutions of outraged people, the reforms of enlightened statesmen—all come into the author's exposition of his theme, with a relevancy that reveals his logical mind. The author is to be congratulated upon dealing with such an ambitious subject in a way at once to satisfy the scholar and to reach the understanding of the general reader.

With the exception of Ireland, where a mistaken policy of force and statecraft has been continued for hundreds of years, the British Isles, as evidenced by the union of Scotland and Wales with England, have developed from a state of lawless and deadly rivalry to